

XVIII. *Monograph of the Australian Species of Chrysomela, Phyllocharis and allied Genera.* By J. S. BALY, Esq.

[Read November 6th, 1854.]

ISOLATED descriptions of many insects belonging to the present group are scattered through various Entomological works, both abroad and in this country; but hitherto no effort has been made to collect and arrange them under the different genera to which they properly belong: in the present paper I have attempted this, at the same time giving descriptions of the many new species existing in Collections.

I must return my best thanks to all those gentlemen, who have so liberally allowed me access to their Collections, placing in my hands, for description, many unique and valuable insects.

TABLE OF GENERA.

Antennæ dilated laterally .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Diphyllocera.</i>
Antennæ simple.			
<i>Claws toothed.</i>			
Palpi ovate; antennæ moniliform .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Phyllocharis.</i>
Palpi ovate; antennæ subfiliform .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Chalcolampra.</i>
Palpi clavate; antennæ filiform . .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Eulina.</i>
Palpi clavate; antennæ subincrassate .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Australica.</i>
<i>Claws simple.</i>			
Palpi ovate; body elongate .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Lamprolina.</i>
Palpi ovate; body globose.			
————— last joint of palpi short .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Cyclomela.</i>
————— last joint of palpi as long as the third			<i>Chalcomela.</i>
Palpi clavate .. .. . . .	.. ..	.. ..	<i>Chrysomela.</i>

Genus 1. PHYLLOCHARIS, (Details, Pl. XIV. figs. 1a, 1b, 1c.)

Dal. Eph. Ent. 20.

Antennæ longitudine dimidii corporis, sub-moniliformes, articulo basali subglobose, tribus proximis moniliformibus, equalibus, cæteris sub-filiformibus. *Palpi* breves, ovati, articulis brevibus, basali minuto, secundo et tertio clavatis, penultimo incrassato, ultimo conico, obtuso. *Unguiculi* dentati. *Corpus* oblongum; thorax transversim quadratus, lateribus subrectis; prosternum inerme; elytra thorace vix latiora, oblongo-ovata.

This genus, first separated from *Chrysomela* by Dalman in his

"Ephemeridæ Entomologicæ," has for its type *Chrysomela cyanicornis*, Fabr., the original specimens of which are in the Banksian Cabinet.

I. *Elytra red, with dark spots or bands.*

Sp. 1. *Phyllocharis cyanicornis*, (Fab.)

Oblongo-ovata, nitida; antennis pedibusque nigro-cyaneis, thorace maculâ dorsali punctisque duobus, elytris maculis 8 cyaneis.

Long. lin. 4.

Chrysomela cyanicornis, Fab. Ent. Syst., i. 222, n. 61; Syst. El., i. 436, n. 85; Oliv. Ent., v. 541, tab. 4, fig. 46.

Phyllocharis cyanicornis, Dalm. Eph. Entom., 21.

Var. A. *Klugii*, Mac Leay.

Thorace maculâ cyaneâ, coleopteris maculis anticis 4 cruceque magnâ posticâ cyaneâ.

Phyllocharis Klugii, Mac Leay; Appendix to King's Survey, ii. 453; Homb. et Jacq. Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool., iv. 332, Atlas, pl. 19, fig. 1; Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrol., 547.

Var. B. *Elytrorum maculis anticis duabus coalescentibus.*

Var. C. *Elytrorum maculis anticis duabus obsoletis.*

Oblong ovate, shining red, a vertical patch on the head, and antennæ deep blue. Thorax narrowly margined, almost twice as broad as long, sides nearly straight, narrowed from behind towards the front, which is rounded; anterior angles subacute, slightly thickened, front margin concave; surface smooth, indistinctly punctured, on the sides of the base, which are deeply impressed, are a few coarse punctures; in the centre of the disc is a large deep blue patch, on either side of which is a smaller one the same colour. Scutellum smooth, blue black. Elytra oblong-ovate, four times as long as the thorax, rather wider than the latter, their sides slightly ovate, apex acutely rounded; finely punctate-striate, the puncturing irregular and indistinct towards the apex; surface covered with eight deep blue spots, placed as follows,—two basal, ovate, smaller than the rest—two, just before the middle, submarginal, irregular, a fifth large, ovate, placed on the centre of the suture, with the two preceding forming a semicircular band—two marginal, beyond the middle, irregular

and transverse; lastly, one triangular, apical, sending a short thick ramus upwards along the suture. Beneath red, sides of the pleura, base of abdomen and legs deep blue.

Var. A. The two lateral spots on the thorax obsolete, the four posterior spots on the elytra united in the form of a cross.

Var. B. Two anterior spots on the elytra united.

Var. C. Two anterior spots entirely wanting.

This species is found in the more northern parts of Australia. It is rather rare in Collections. The type is in the Banksian Cabinet. I have also specimens in my own Collection. Var. A. in the British Museum Collection. Var. B. and C. in that of M. Deyrolle.

Sp. 2. *Phyllocharis cyanipes*, (Fabr.)

Oblonga, rufa, nitida; antennis, pedibus, fasciisque duabus elytrorum cyaneis.

Long $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Chrysomela sinuata, Oliv., v. 543, tab. 7, fig. 100.

Phyllocharis sinuata, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrol., 573.

Phyllocharis cyanitarsis, Cuvier, Règne Animal, pl. 73, fig. 1.

Phyllocharis cyanipes, Homb. et Jacq. Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool. iv. 330, Atlas, pl. 18, fig. 18.

Var. A. Rufa, nitida; elytris punctis posticeque cyaneis.

Chrysomela cyanipes, Fabr. Syst. Ent., i. 320, n. 60; Syst. El., i. 436, n. 84; Oliv. Ent., v. 541, tab. 4, fig. 50.

Phyllocharis cyanipes, Dalm. Eph. Ent., 21.

Oblong, shining red. Face deeply impressed. Antennæ deep blue. Thorax narrowly margined, twice as broad as long, rather wider in front, the sides nearly parallel, slightly convex anteriorly, front margin concave, anterior angles subacute; surface convex, swollen in front, smooth; on the disc are a few indistinct punctures, a few coarse punctures are placed along the base at its extreme edge; on either side of the base is a shallow punctured fovea, the posterior margin of the thorax blue black in the centre. Scutellum smooth, blue. Elytra nearly four times the length of the thorax, apex obtusely rounded, their sides more parallel than in *cyanicornis*, slightly excavated behind the shoulders; surface irregularly punctured, the punctures indistinct towards the apex,

disposed in irregular striae near the suture; just before the middle is a broad, deep blue, flexuose, transverse band, from which a broad process passes upwards along the suture to the base; below the middle is a second band, from which a narrower process runs downwards to the apex of the elytra. Beneath deep blue, sides and apex of abdomen red.

Var. A. The posterior half of the elytra, a short process running upwards along the suture, and some spots near the base, deep blue; near the apex of the elytra is a small marginal red spot. This appears to be but an extreme variety, as it agrees with the common form in every thing but colouring. A single specimen, on which Fabricius founded his description, is in the Banksian Cabinet. The great dissimilarity in colouring has led Olivier and others to describe the ordinary form under the name of *sinuata*. I have however no doubt but that they are both belonging to the same species.

The typical form is in many Collections. Var. A. in the Banksian Cabinet.

Sp. 3. *Phyllocharis leoparda*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, rufa; capite maculâ, thorace lineis duabus interruptis elytrisq[ue] maculis undecim nigris.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Oblong ovate, narrowed behind, shining red; a triangular patch on the face, and several stains in front, pitchy. Antennæ black. Thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, sides slightly rounded, front margin slightly concave, anterior angles acute; surface convex, a few fine punctures on the disc, which is smooth and shining; the sides of the base with a few coarse punctures; on either side the medial line is a narrow, longitudinal line, interrupted in the centre, pitchy black; just within the anterior angle is also a small spot, the same colour. Scutellum smooth, pitchy black. Elytra three times the length of the thorax, ovate-elongate, narrowed towards the apex, the latter acutely rounded; surface punctate-striate, the puncturing less distinct towards the apex; on the side, beneath the shoulder, is a large, shallow depression; the suture and eleven spots pitchy black; the latter placed on the surface of the elytra as follows—

two basal, three above the middle, four just below, and two sub-apical, forming four transverse bands.

From Moreton Bay.

A single specimen in my own Collection.

II. *Elytra blue or black, with fulvous markings.*

Sp. 4. *Phyllocharis cyanipennis*, n. sp. (Plate XIV. fig. 1.)

Oblonga, cyanea, nitida; capite, thorace, maculisque quatuor elytrorum fulvis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Oblong, shining blue; head, thorax and two spots on each elytron fulvous. Five basal joints of antennæ blue, the rest black. Thorax narrowly margined, transverse-quadrate, twice as broad as long, broader in front, anterior margin concave, and together with the anterior angles slightly thickened, sides in front convex, narrowed and nearly parallel behind; disc smooth, remotely punctured, base coarsely punctured on each side, near the side is a large irregular depression: a dark fuscous patch arises from the base, and extends more or less across the disc (in some specimens it is entirely obsolete). Scutellum smooth. Elytra rather wider than the thorax, nearly four times its length, sides nearly parallel in front, slightly hollowed behind the shoulder, gradually rounded beyond their middle, surface irregularly punctate-striate; on the shoulder is a large subquadrate fulvous spot, deeply emarginate within, extending from the external margin nearly to the scutellum; on the outer margin of the elytron, just before its apex, is a second spot, smaller and subtriangular. Beneath blue; the head, thorax and apex of abdomen fulvous.

Port Essington.

In the Collections of the British Museum, Mr. Waterhouse and myself.

This insect at first sight appears to be merely a variety of the following; it differs, however, in the puncturing, which is coarser, and in the shape of the humeral spot; the latter in *nigricornis* is narrower, placed obliquely on the shoulder, and often divided into two.

Sp. 5. *Phyllocharis nigricornis*, (Fab.)

Oblonga, nigro-ænea; capite, thoracis lateribus, elytrorum maculâ duplici basali ferrugineis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Chrysomela nigricornis, Fab. Ent. Syst., i. 318, n. 55; Syst. El., i. 455, n. 79; Oliv. Ent., v. 540, tab. 4, fig. 43.

Oblong, brassy black. Head ferruginous, a frontal patch and antennæ black. Thorax narrowly margined, brassy black, beneath and on the sides ferruginous, sides broader and slightly rounded in front, anterior edge concave, its angles obtuse. Elytra nearly four times the length of the thorax, sides nearly parallel in front, slightly excavated behind the shoulders; surface finely punctured, brassy black; on the shoulder are two small ferruginous spots placed obliquely, more or less confluent; the second sometimes entirely wanting, the two together forming a short narrow patch, which runs obliquely inwards: sometimes near the apex of the elytron is a small marginal spot the same colour. Abdomen blue-black, the base and apex ferruginous.

The two specimens in the Banksian Cabinet, from which Fabricius drew his descriptions, are much injured by time. In the observations on the preceding insect, I have pointed out my reasons for keeping them distinct; they are nevertheless very closely allied.

Sp. 6. *Phyllocharis flexuosa*, n. sp.

Ovata, nigra; capite antice, thoracis margine lineisque, elytrorum margine lineâque flexuosâ fulvis.

Long. 3—4 lin.

Ovate, rather broader behind. Head fulvous, vertex and antennæ black. Thorax twice as broad as long, its sides nearly straight, parallel, front margin slightly excavated, feebly lobed in the centre, anterior angles obtuse; surface smooth, sides of the base excavated and coarsely punctured; the side and front margins, a central vertical line (sometimes interrupted in its middle), and a short one on either side, attached to the border in front, fulvous. Scutellum smooth, black. Elytra black, ovate, rather broader behind, scarcely wider than the thorax at their base, nearly four times its length; surface finely punctured, punctures arranged in striæ near the suture, irregular on the sides, nearly obso-

lete towards the apex of the elytra; the outer third of the base, the margin and a flexuose line on the disc fulvous; the latter, commencing at the base, from the inner edge of its fulvous line, runs obliquely downwards and inwards to below the middle of the elytron, there curving upwards and outwards to join the fulvous border at the termination of its second third; it unites with the latter, and runs along the inner edge for one-third its length; here it again passes across the disc, and joins the descending portion about its middle; sometimes it ends abruptly in a short process, soon after leaving the margin. Beneath black, head, front of thorax, pleuræ and apex of abdomen fulvous.

Moreton Bay, Melbourne.

In the Collections of the British Museum, M. Deyrolle, Messrs. Bond, Waterhouse and my own.

This species varies much in colouring; sometimes the fulvous portion occupies nearly the whole of the elytra.

Genus 2. *DIPHYLLOCERA*, Westw. Ent. Trans., v. 213.

Antennæ elongatæ, subincrassatæ, extus seriatæ, articulis tertio ad sextum sensim externe dilatatis, 8vo, 9no et 10mo extus valde dilatatis, ultimo ovali. *Palpi* truncati, articulo basali minimo, 2do et 3tio majoribus subæqualibus apice crassioribus, ultimo brevi subquadrato. *Thorax* quadratus, elytris angustior, lateribus rectis, prosterno obsolete dentato. *Unguiculi* dentati. *Corpus* elongatum metallicum.

This genus, remarkable for the dilated antennæ, has been placed by Mr. Westwood amongst the *Hispidæ*. It appears to have a much greater affinity, in the structure of its tarsi and other characters, to *Lamprolina* and the insects of the present paper.

Sp. 1. *Diphyllocera gemellata*, Westwood.

Elongata, cupreo-ænea, nitida; elytris punctis magnis excavatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc., v. 214, pl. xxii. fig. 1.

Elongate, metallic green, with a coppery reflection. Head smooth, with a deep triangular impression on the face, and a short groove on either side. Thorax subquadrate, its sides straight, slightly narrowed from behind forwards, anterior margin concave, anterior angles acute; surface with irregular foveæ on

the sides, disc remotely punctured in front, more closely and with coarser punctures towards the base. Elytra elongate, nearly four times the length of the thorax, their apex rounded; surface regularly punctate-striate in front, very finely and irregularly punctured behind, the sides and disc in front with eight deeply excavated round pits, arranged in three rows; these, together with the suture, cupreous. Beneath, with the thighs and base of tibiæ, pitchy red.

In the Collections of the British Museum and M. Deyrolle.

Genus 3. LAMPROLINA. (Details Pl. XIV. fig. 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d.)

Phyllochavis pars, Boisd., Dejean.

Antennæ longitudine dimidii corporis, subfiliformes, articulis versus apicem leniter incrassatis. *Palpi* ovati; articulo basali minimo, secundo et tertio obovatis, penultimo incrassato, ultimo conico truncato. *Thorax* transverso-quadratus, lateribus subrectis. *Prosternum* infra angulatum, antipectore dentato. *Unguiculi* simplices. *Corpus* oblongum, nitidum, elytris metallicis.

This genus, the type of which is *Phyllochavis œneipennis*, Boisd., is distinguished from the last by its subfiliform antennæ, simple claws and toothed antipectus; all the species at present known to me are more or less red, with metallic green or blue elytra; they appear to inhabit the warmer parts of Australia.

Sp. 1. *Lamprolina œneipennis*, (Boisd.)

Oblongo-ovata, rufa, nitida; elytris viridi-æneis, thoracis lateribus foveis quatuor, elytris punctis magnis excavatis.

Long. 4—5 lin.

Phyllochavis œneipennis, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrol., 574.

Oblong ovate, shining red; elytra brassy or metallic green. Head with the face deeply impressed in front, surface smooth, antennæ steel blue. Thorax subquadrate, narrowly margined, broader than long, its sides nearly straight, narrowed in front, anterior angles acute, front margin concave; surface smooth, the disc with a few remote punctures; on either side are two deep excavations, placed just within the margin, the latter slightly thickened. Scutellum smooth. Elytra rather wider than the thorax at the base, more than three times its length, sides sub-oval, slightly excavated behind the shoulders, the apex acutely

rounded; surface shining, finely punctate-striate, the puncturing coarser on the sides in front, indistinct towards the apex; over the anterior portion of the disc and along the sides are scattered from eight to ten deep punctures. Abdomen red, the base sometimes pitchy. Legs red, apex of tibiæ and the tarsi black. Antipectus acutely toothed.

Sydney.

In most Collections.

Sp. 2. *Lamprolina grandis*, n. sp.

Oblonga, rufa; elytris abdomineque (hoc apice excepto) violaceis, tarsis nigris, thorace foveis quatuor excavatis, elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis.

Long. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Oblong, shining red. Head smooth, sparingly punctured, face grooved longitudinally; basal joint of antennæ red, the two following black (the rest wanting). Thorax transverse, twice as broad as long; the sides thickened, parallel behind, rounded and slightly widened in front, anterior angles obtuse, front margin concave; disc smooth, indistinctly punctured, towards the sides are a few shallow impressions; immediately within the lateral margin are two deep and punctured foveæ. Scutellum smooth, brassy black. Elytra violet-blue, four times the length of the thorax, sides parallel in front, slightly excavated below the shoulders, surface finely punctate-striate, irregularly punctured behind. Abdomen violet, its apex red, basal joints of tarsi black (the rest wanting). Antipectus obtusely toothed.

A single specimen of this fine insect, unfortunately very imperfect, is in the British Museum.

Sp. 3. *Lamprolina simillima*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, rufa, nitida; elytris abdomineque (hoc apice excepto) cupreis, tarsis nigris, thorace lævi, foveis quatuor excavatis, elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis.

Long. 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Oblong ovate, shining red; elytra cupreous. Face grooved longitudinally, clypeus distinctly punctured; antennæ blue black, two basal joints red beneath. Thorax narrowly margined, transverse-quadrate, nearly twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, sides slightly thickened, sinuate, the posterior angles acute, front

margin concave, the anterior angles subacute; surface smooth, shining; on either side, within the lateral margin, are two deeply impressed foveæ, on the disc are a few remote punctures, the sides of the base coarsely punctured. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, nearly four times its length, the sides oval, the apex rounded; beneath the shoulder is a shallow fossa; surface of elytra finely punctate-striate at the base, irregularly and indistinctly punctured behind. Beneath cupreous, the front portion of the thorax, apex of abdomen and the legs red, their tarsi black. Antipectus acutely toothed.

In the Collections of Mr. Curtis and M. Deyrolle. From the latter gentleman's specimens I have drawn the foregoing description. This insect is intermediate between *cœnipennis* and *puncticollis*; from the former it is separated by the absence of lateral foveæ on the elytra, by their finer punctuation and the colour of the abdomen; from the latter by its smooth thorax: its smaller size and ovate form will at once distinguish it from *grandis*.

Sp. 4. *Lamprolina puncticollis*, n. sp.

Oblonga, rufa, nitida; elytris abdomineque æneis, tarsis nigris, thorace fortiter punctato, elytris punctato-striatis, prosterno obsolete dentato.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lin.

Var. A. Thorace nigro-notato.

Oblong, shining red. Head coarsely punctured, vertex pitchy, basal joints of antennæ more or less stained with rufous, the rest steel blue. Thorax transverse-quadrate, twice as broad as long, its sides parallel, subsinuate, slightly enlarged and thickened behind the anterior angles, which are acute, front margin concave; surface irregularly crowded with coarse punctures, the sides variolose. Scutellum red. Elytra brassy green or cupreous, nearly four times the length of the thorax; their sides suboval, slightly excavated below the shoulders, scarcely wider than the latter at their base, apex obtusely rounded; surface punctate-striate, the striæ irregular on the sides, punctures indistinct towards the apex; below the shoulder is a larger impression. Abdomen blue green, coarsely wrinkled, its apex red. Legs red, tarsi black. Antipectus obsoletely toothed.

Var. A. Thorax with several black spots on the disc.

Australia (Richmond River).

In most Collections.

Genus 4. *EULINA*. (Details, Plate XIV., fig. 3a, 3b, 3c.)

Antennæ filiformes, longitudine dimidii corporis, vix incrassatæ, articulis (tertio ad apicem) equalibus. *Palpi* clavati, articulo ultimo truncato. *Thorax* transversus, elytris angustior. *Elytra* elongata, lateribus rectis. *Pedes* simplices, unguiculis dentatis. *Corpus* obscurum, elongatum, angustatum.

A singular genus, remarkable for its narrow elongate form; it is nearly allied to *Phyllocharis*, but differs in its clavate palpi and filiform antennæ; the joints of the latter are elongate, nearly equal in length and scarcely thickened towards their apex.

Sp. 1. *Eulina Curtisii*. (Plate XIV. fig. 3.)

Elongata, læte fulva; elytris punctato-striatis fuscis, maculis plurimis et pone medium lineâ transversâ flexuosâ fulvis ante apicem lineâ flavâ, pedibus flavis, quintus tarsisque nigris.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Elongate, piceous, with a light metallic reflection. Head shining, vertex fuscous, face canaliculated, separated from the clypeus by a semicircular groove. Antennæ black, half the length of the body, filiform, joints nearly equal. Thorax subquadrate, rather broader than long, narrower than the elytra; sides straight and parallel behind, narrowed before, front slightly concave; disc smooth and shining, impunctate, with a large fuscous patch in the centre, sides deeply and irregularly pitted. Elytra dark fuscous, narrow, nearly four times longer than the thorax; their sides parallel, slightly narrowed behind near the apex, at their extreme tip truncate; above slightly convex, surface strongly punctate-striate, the interstices marked with deep fulvous spots; about the middle is an irregularly waved transverse fulvous band; near the apex is a second, yellow, broader than the first. Beneath fulvous, sides of the pleuræ narrowly marked with black. Legs yellow, knees and tarsi black.

This insect, which I have named after Mr. Curtis, is unique in that gentleman's Collection; he does not know the precise locality.

Genus 5. *CHALCOLAMPRA*, Homb. et Jacq. (Details, Plate XIV. fig. 4a, 4b, 4c.)

Homb. et Jacq. Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool. iv. fol. 328.

Antennæ filiformes, longitudine dimidii corporis, versus apicem leniter incrassatæ, articulo secundo brevi. *Palpi* ovati,

articulo ultimo conico. *Thorax* transverso-quadratus vel transversus, elytris angustior, lateribus subrectis. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata vel oblonga. *Pedes* simplices, unguiculis dentatis. *Corpus* obscurum vel metallicum, elongatum.

This genus approaches very near to *Phratora*, but in the latter the second joint of the antennæ is as long as the third, and the third joint of the tarsi is more or less deeply bilobed; several of the species of *Chalcolampra*, although of larger size, have a very strong resemblance to our *Phratora vitellinæ*; the genus has been characterized by Hombrom and Jacquinet in the *Voyage au Pôle Sud*. Several species had been previously described by Germar and Erichson, to one of which, *acervata*, Germ., the type of Homb. and Jacq. has been referred with doubt; their description being too short and imperfect to enable me to decide with certainty.

Promechus æneus of Boisduval, *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, probably belongs to this genus, but the description is too slight to be of the least use in determining the species.

I. *Elytra much wider than the thorax.*

Sp. 1. *Chalcolampra pustulata*, n. sp. (Plate XIV. fig. 6.)

Elongata, convexa, picea; elytris oblongo-ovatis, thorace fortiter punctato, lateribus antice tuberculatis, fulvis; elytris irregulariter fortiterque punctato-striatis, singulo tuberculis elevatis 11, pallide fulvis.

Long. 4 lin.

Elongate; elytra oblong ovate, convex, wider than the thorax, pitchy brown. Head shining, clypeus separated from the face by a deep semicircular groove, mouth and seven basal joints of antennæ fulvous. Thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, sides and front nearly straight; surface coarsely and irregularly punctured; on the edge, just behind the anterior angle, is a raised smooth tubercle, which, together with the margin itself, is fulvous. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, much broader than the thorax and nearly three times the length; sides ovate, broader behind, apex obtusely rounded; surface coarsely and irregularly punctate-striate; the raised margin and about eleven smooth shining tubercles, scattered over the disc and along the edge of each elytron, pale fulvous. Legs fulvous, thighs darker.

Melbourne.

I have seen but two specimens of this species, one in my own cabinet, the other in the British Museum.

This curious insect, which, as well as *constricta*, differs from the rest of the species in its nearly square thorax and broad elytra, when seen in certain positions somewhat resembles a *Notiophilus*; its tuberculated thorax representing the prominent eyes of the latter genus.

Sp. 2. *Chalcolampra constricta*, (Erich.)

Elongata, ovata, convexa; elytris oblongo-ovatis, viridi- (vel fusco)-ænea, ore, antennis, thoracis angustioris margine, tibiis tarsisque testaceis, elytris punctato-striatis, margine lineolisque nonnullis, flavis.

Long. 3—4 lin.

Chrysomela constricta, Erich. Arch. für Nat. 1842, f. 230.

Australica? strigipennis, White, in Stoke's Voyage, Append. 512, pl. 2, fig. 9.

Elongate-ovate, brassy green (or fuscous), shining. Mouth and antennæ testaceous, the latter filiform, slightly thickened towards the apex. Face sparingly and indistinctly punctured, slightly canaliculated, separated from the clypeus by a deep curved groove. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, scarcely broader than long, the sides parallel, the base and apex truncate; surface slightly convex, sparingly covered with deep coarse punctures, margin testaceous. Scutellum smooth. Elytra oblong ovate, convex, deeply punctate-striate, the puncturing less deep near the apex; the lateral margin, a short line on the middle of the last interstice, a longer one on the last but one, confluent behind with the margin, and a shorter stria on the last but two, near its middle, yellow. Legs, coxæ and trochanters pitchy testaceous, thighs brassy, tibiæ and tarsi yellow testaceous.

Van Diemen's Land (Erichson).

Melbourne, my Collection.

An insect in the collection of the British Museum, described by Mr. A. White under the name of *Australica strigipennis*, agrees with the above in all particulars except its colour, which is fuscous. I have a single specimen in my own collection from Melbourne, somewhat larger, its thorax rather wider and slightly rounded on the sides, the yellow markings on the thorax and elytra absent, with the exception of a few spots at the base of the latter, and a single stria running along the posterior half of the third interstice from the margin; it is probably a variety of the other sex; it would doubtless be found in a long series to vary much in its markings.

II. *Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, their sides more or less parallel.*

Sp. 3. *Chalcolampra thoracica*, n. sp. (Plate XIV. fig. 4.)

Elongata, fusco-ænea; thoracis lateribus fulvis, puncto rotundato fusco.

Long. 4 lin.

Elongate, brassy-brown. Head shining, face separated from the clypeus by a deep groove, mouth and vertex fulvous. Antennæ half the length of the body, slightly increased in thickness towards the apex. Thorax transverse, two-thirds as long as broad, anterior margin slightly concave, sides rounded in front, nearly straight and slightly narrowed behind; surface convex, with a few distinct punctures scattered over the disc, more crowded at the base; sides broadly fulvous; on the margin in front is a large round spot, the same colour as the disc. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, three times the length, their sides oval, apex acutely rounded; surface shining, punctate-striate, near the apex the puncturing is much fainter and irregular.

Adelaide.

In the Collections of Mr. Waterhouse, the British Museum and my own.

Sp. 4. *Chalcolampra parallela*, (Germ.)

Elongata, fusco-ænea; antennis ferrugineis, pedibus piceis, thorace disco remote, lateribus confertim punctato, elytris punctato-striatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Chrysomela parallela, Germ. Lin. Ent., v. 3, fig. 237.

Elongate, brassy-brown. Antennæ red, half the length of the body, slender, filiform, slightly thickening by degrees towards the apex, third joint elongate. Head slightly punctured, face separated from the clypeus by a deep semicircular groove, mouth pitchy. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides rounded in front, anterior margin slightly concave, hinder rounded, its disc remotely, sides more closely punctured. Scutellum smooth. Elytra slightly broader than, and three times the length of the thorax, their sides parallel, apex obtusely rounded; surface punctate-striate. Body beneath nigro-æneous, punctured; apex of tibiæ and the tarsi paler.

Adelaide (Germar).

Some specimens in the British Museum, formerly in the Cabinet of the Entomological Club, sent from Adelaide by Mr. Davis, agree in most particulars with the above description; they are rather smaller, and the antennæ are scarcely half the length of the body; they are possibly the other sex.

Sp. 5. *Chalcolampra acervata*, (Germ.) (Details, Plate XIV.
fig. 4a, 4b, 4c.)

Elongata, fusco-ænea; pedibus piceis, thorace acervatim punctato, elytris punctato-striatis.

Chrysomela acervata, Germ. Lin. Ent., v. 3, f. 238.

Chalcolampra convexa? Homb. et Jacq. Voy. au Pôle Sud,
Zool. iv. fol. 329, pl. 19, fig. 6.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Elongate, brassy-brown. Antennæ black, half the length of the body, less slender than the last, thickened towards the apex, third and fourth joints equal. Palpi black. Head sparingly punctured, clypeus separated from the face by a deeply impressed curved line. Thorax half as long as broad, its sides slightly rounded; surface coarsely punctured, puncturing thicker towards the posterior angles. Elytra oblong ovate, scarcely wider than the thorax, three times its length, punctate-striate, striæ distinctly punctured. Beneath sparingly punctured, legs pitchy.

Adelaide, Melbourne.

In most Collections.

This insect, which appears to be the most common in the genus, is sent in most collections from South Australia; it differs from the last in having thicker antennæ, and in the relative length of the third and fourth joints; the sides of the elytra are rather less parallel.

Sp. 6. *Chalcolampra repens*, (Germ.)

Elongata, fusco-ænea; subtus nigra, thorace lateribus punctato, elytris punctato-striatis.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Chrysomela repens, Germ. Lin. Entom., v. 3, f. 237.

Elongate, the elytra more convex than in the last species; the thorax has a steel-blue tint, and the elytra occasionally a metallic green reflection. Antennæ black, stouter than in the two preceding species, half the length of the body, third and fourth joints equal. Head and palpi black, the former finely and remotely punctured; clypeus separated from the face by a deep groove. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides slightly rounded, coarsely punctured, disc smooth and shining, slightly convex, with a few deep punctures scattered on its surface. Elytra obsoletely sulcate, sulci deeply punctured. Body beneath finely punctured, brassy black, legs black.

Adelaide, Melbourne.

In the Collections of the British Museum, Mr. Waterhouse and my own.

Sp. 7. *Chalcolampra chalybeata*, n. sp.

Elongata, chalybeo-cyanea; ore pedibusque rufis, tarsis nigris.
Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Elongate, steel-blue; sides of the elytra nearly parallel, the general form of the insect being that of *parallela*. Head and basal joints of antennæ rufous, the rest and a large patch on the face black. Antennæ half the length of the body, joints as thick as in the last species and increasing in size towards the apex. Thorax twice as broad as long, slightly concave in front, sides somewhat rounded, surface shining, with a metallic green reflection, disc with a few scattered dots, sides coarsely punctured; the whole surface under a lens is seen to be crowned with very fine punctures. Elytra finely punctate-striate, the single row of dots composing each stria more regularly placed, and at more distant intervals than in the other allied species; the puncturing becomes indistinct near the apex. Beneath with the extreme apex of the abdomen and the legs red, tarsi black.

From Van Diemen's Land. A single specimen in the British Museum.

Sp. 8. *Chalcolampra simillima*, n. sp.

Elongata, fusco-ænea; antennis pedibusque pallide picis, tarsorum articulo basali dilatato.
Long. 3 lin.

Elongate, convex; elytra not broader than the thorax, their sides oval. Head shining, clypeus coarsely punctured and separated from the face by a shallow semicircular impression. Antennæ slender, half the length of the body, scarcely thickened towards the apex, third joint elongate, equal in length to the fourth and fifth united. Thorax convex, its sides rounded, front margin concave; surface shining, covered with scattered punctures. Elytra three times the length of the thorax, sides oval, slightly convex above, surface punctate-striate, the punctures placed on the striæ at more irregular intervals than in the last. Legs pale pitchy, basal joints of the tarsi (particularly in the two anterior pairs) dilated.

Swan River.

One specimen in my own Collection.

In my insect, the fourth and fifth joints of both antennæ are soldered together. As this is probably a monstrosity, I have not mentioned it in the specific character.

Sp. 9. *Chalcolampra* 18-guttata, Fab.

Ovata; elytris fuscis, punctis octo pallidis quibusdam connexis.

Chrysomela 18-guttata, Fab. Entom. Syst., i. 322.

Phyllocharis 18-guttata, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrol., 575.

Head pale fulvous, with a basal spot and the antennæ black. Thorax transverse, above convex, pale fulvous, with three fuscous spots on the disc. Elytra finely punctate-striate, fuscous, with eight pale fulvous spots, sometimes connected at the base. Abdomen black, the margin pale.

The specimens in the Banksian Cabinet, described by Fabricius, are in too imperfect a state for examining the parts of the mouth, or for detailed description. I have however no doubt that they belong to the present genus; there are several nearly allied species from Ceylon and other Islands of the Indian Ocean.

SPECIES NOT KNOWN TO ME.

Chrysomela pacifica, Erich.

Sub-elongata, ænea, nitida; ore tibiisque piceis, pygidio testaceo, elytris subtiliter striato-punctatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Erich. Arch. f. Nat. 1842, f. 238.

Chrysomela aucta, duplo major et paulo magis elongata, subcylindrica, ænea, nitidula. Antennæ piceæ. Caput fronte sparsim, medio subtiliter, lateribus fortius punctata utrinque sulcata, clypeo parum convexo, sulco arcuato a fronte distincto, ore piceo. Thorax coleopteris paulo angustior, latitudine plus dimidio brevior, lateribus subrotundatus, basi leviter rotundatus, apice leviter emarginatus, leniter convexus, dense subtiliter punctatus, ante latera utrinque punctis majoribus conspersus, dorso utrinque subimpressus. Scutellum læve. Coleoptera oblonga parallela, leniter convexa, subtiliter striato-punctata, punctis apicem versus obsolescentibus, intersticiis omnium subtilissime transversim strigosis. Abdomen segmento ultimo inferiori margine piceo, superiori toto læte testaceo. Pedes tibiis apice tarsisque piceis. Unguiculi basi obsolete dentati.

Van Diemen's Land.